1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF12 North China AF12

completed as early as March 30, 1954. The results show:

1. Total Population of Tientsin	2,693,831
2. Children born since 1949	366,688
3. Babies under one year old	86,968

During the year 1953, an average of 740 babies were born daily in Tientsin. According to the Communists, the birth rate of 1953 in Tientsin was 3.2 per cent higher than in 1948.[7]

On the basis of the above-mentioned statistics and the available 1948 population figure of 1,772,840 for Tientsin, we can say that the annual rate of increase in Tientsin's population is approximately 87 per thousand, or 8.7 per cent.[8] This, indeed, is an alarming rate. In view of the following facts it is seen that this rate does not represent the North China Region as a whole: (1) The 1948 population figure of 1,772,840 for Tientsin announced by the Ministry of the Interior at Nanking has never been checked or verified. (2) The sudden jump of Tientsin's population since 1948 is at least partially attributable to the influx

[7] Enlightenment Daily, Mar. 30, 1954, p.1.

[8] The 1948 Tientsin figure is taken from Chung-hua Min-kuo T'ung-chi T'i-yao [Statistical Abstract of the Republic of China, 1955], Taipei, Executive Yuan, 1955, p. 34. Computati on of rate of increase is according to Ch'en Ta, Jen-K'ou Wen-t'i [Population], Shanghai, Commercial Press, 1935, p. 116.

[178] of people resulting from the intensive industrialization program that has been pushed in this locality. Immigrants have a dual effect on the total population of Tientsin for they augment the total figure and increase the number of births. Considering these statements, it can be concluded that the rapid increase in Tientsin's population is not sufficient reason to assert that the increase rate for this region deviates in any great measure from the over-all trend of national population increase, which is 2 per cent per annum.

165 Lack of information on the death rate in this region makes it impossible to discuss this subject in any detail. However, the Peking regime has cited a few isolated cases as evidence of its claim that the welfare of the people has been greatly improved since the "liberation". One of the cases cited involves the Ch'ang-chih District in Shansi Province, where in 1949 as many as 57 per cent of the babies born in the district died of apoplectic diseases. To prove how health and sanitation measures have improved, Communist sources cited the population of one village -- Hsia-Ch'uan; for over fifty years the total population had remained about 470 until the census of 1953 raised it to 515. 9/ Another case cited concerns the new capital of China, Peking. In November 1950, the death rate in Peking stood at 0.11 per cent. Three years later, after the nation-wide

---

9/ Jen-min Shou-ts'e [People's Handbook] , Tientsin, Ta-kung pao, 1955, p. 29.

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF12 North China AF12

III. INTERNAL MIGRATION

A. Migration toward Industrial Centers

178
168 Apart from the northwestern province of Shensi, the Chinese Communists have had the best opportunity and the greatest time to develop and reorganize the provinces of North China. With the central Communist authority close at hand, all the details of administrative reorganization have been quickly disposed of and the way to industrialization and economic reconstruction has been rapidly prepared. According to China Mainland sources, recovery of industrial productivity in this region has been rapid, and the Communists have carried out a program of expansion for existing factories and the construction of new factories. The much-publicized five-year plan of Peking determines 156 industrial units for expansion and construction; a good number of them are in this region.[11] The government has been making a systematic effort to facilitate the migration of skilled and unskilled laborers and their families to these centers. Most of the immigrants are from the countryside around the industrial centers; others are from outside of this region.

B. Migration toward Large-scale Construction Sites

178
166 As in the Central-South Region, in North China large-scale construction projects have been launched. The extensive flood-control projects on the Yung-ting River in Hopei Province and the

---

[11] People's Handbook, 1955,

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF12 North China AF12

178 Kuan-t'ing Reservoir on the same river, which is
166 reported to have been completed, have caused sizable concentrations of population at the sites of these projects. Hundreds of thousands of people are employed upon a mammoth construction program in Peking, which, when completed, will expand the city to seven times its original size. Some of these migrant workers have settled permanently in the city. This situation has led authorities in Peking to predict that Peking's population will increase to over four million at the end of the expansion program. 12/

C. Emigration from this Region to the Northeast

Mass emigration from south of the Great Wall to the northeast dates from the early 1920's. The majority of the emigrants started their journey from Hopei Province in this region and from Shantung Province in East China. Early statistics have placed the total number of Hopei and Shantung emigrants to the northeast at over five million during 1923-30. Many have adopted the northeast as their home. Between 1927 and 1930 about 1,500,000 people had permanently settled in the northeast. 13/

168 The Peking regime encourages this emigration. Large groups of men skilled in technical work have been sent where they are needed. Experienced

12/ Wang Tzu-ch'iang, Pei-ching [Peking], Shanghai, Hua-tung jen-min ch'u-pan-she, 1954, p. 55.

13/ Hua-pei Wu-sheng Hsin Ti-t'u [New Map of the Five Provinces of North China], Shanghai, Ya-kuang yü-ti hsüeh-she, 1950.

laborers who returned to North China but who could not find enough work in the factories there, are now employed in the less populated provinces of Manchuria. At the same time, people have been encouraged to settle on reclaimed lands. These population movements are continuing in this region.

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF12 North China
~~AF12~~ AF 12

348 (7,500 per acre) to 45,000 (11,250 per acre) to 67,500 (16,875 per acre).[31]

VII. COMMENTS

464 668 166 In the spring of 1955, the "Back-to-the-Villages Campaign was launched in most of the large cities in China in an effort to persuade or force peasants to return to the rural districts. Many peasants, dissatisfied with the rigorous demands made upon them and the arduous life on the farms, had abandoned farming and gone to the cities in search of an easier livelihood. Although conditions in North China are not as discouraging as in the East and Central-South China regions, the fixing of production quotas (often increased arbitrarily), the collection of grain tax (always a heavy drain on the farmer), and the forced sale of grain (at fixed prices) to the government have exerted a tremendous burden on the poor farmer. Communist cadres have attempted to foist agricultural producers' co-operatives upon the rural masses, who found no way of expressing their resentment or reluctance at this forced change in their farming methods except by abandoning their plots of land and seeking work in areas less

31. Ibid.

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF12 North China
~~AF12~~ AF 121

464
668
166

strictly controlled. Most of the peasants who fled to the cities found it difficult to make a living, since industry cannot quickly absorb inexperienced workers. Another serious problem caused by the increase of city populations was the subsequent need for grain-rationing. Furthermore, prices are relatively higher in the city, and this fact alone may tend to drive the unemployed to rural districts where the danger of starvation is not so immediately felt. However, it is doubtful if these serious problems can be solved by the Back-to-the-Villages Campaign, unless the Communists recognize the need to modify the severity of their rural policies.

2: Gamble S-5 (1926-1933)1954 - AF 12 North China AF 12

The proportion of sons was almost exactly twice that of daughters. This difference would be expected as the married daughters would not be listed as members of the family. Daughters-in-law did not quite make up the difference between sons and daughters. 596.

There were 21 adopted sons in the 5,255 families and four in the 515 families, so the proportion of families adopting was well under one per cent. One family in the 515 family group had a son-in-law living with them. He probably was taking the place of a son in carrying on the family line. 597

One married daughter was listed in the 5,255 families and two future daughters-in-law. The custom of rearing a son's fiancee evidently was not general in Ting Hsien, but many of the boys were so young when they were married that their wives might well be listed as their fiancees. In the 5,255 families 100 boys, who were still under 14 years of age, were reported as married. This was 6 per cent of the boys from nine to 13 years of age. Nineteen per cent of the 13 year old boys were married. In a group of 1,843 married men living in three market towns, 14.8 per cent were married before they were 14 years old. In the 515 families, 25 per cent of 766 married men were under 14 when they were married. 596 582

A Chinese family with five generations living together under the same roof is said to be particularly blessed. We have been told that in the older days such an occurrence was given special notice by the Emperor. In the 515 families there was one family with five generations and 42 families, 8.2 per cent, with four generations. The two and three generation families were 49.0 and 40.2 per cent of the group. Thirteen families, 2.5 per cent, had only one generation. There were several families in the 5,255 group that may have had five generations, but this item was not taken from the records. 596 554

Sex Distribution

Fifty-one and one-half per cent of the members of the 5,255 families and 51.4 per cent of the 515 families were males. If those who were away from home, but were still counted as members of the family, are omitted, the figure for the 5,255 families was 51.2 per cent male. There had not been enough movement to the cities to make any large change in the sex division of these rural families. 596 369 166

In the larger Chinese cities the population was from 57 to 63.5 per cent male. Many men leave their families behind them when they go

2: Gamble S-5 (1926-1933) 1954 . AF12 North China AF12

to work in the city. Long hours, the difficulties of local transportation, the cost of living in the city, and the fact that many men regularly lived where they worked, often made it better for a man to go to the city alone. Furthermore his parents would expect their daugher-in-law to stay at home and look after them.

The masculinity rates (number of males per 100 females) for four of our groups of families ranged from 105.5 to 108. These figures were only slightly higher than the 105 of the rural non-farm population in the United States. The index of our home industry families was 112, only slightly more than the 111 of the U.S. rural farm population.[5] The U.S. figures for 1930 are used as they correspond with the time of our study.

Age Distribution

The ages given in this study are figured according to the Western rather than the Chinese method of calculating age. According to the Chinese system a child is one year old when born and two years old on the next Chinese New Year. When the study of the 5,255 families was made each person's Chinese age and birthday were recorded. They were also asked the name of the "animal" in the Chinese year cycle to which they belonged. From this the Western age was easily figured. The Western ages for the other groups have been determined by reducing the Chinese age by one year.

The age distribution by five year age groups of the members of the two groups of Chinese families and of the rural farm and rural non-farm population in the United States are shown in Figure 5. The graphs for the two Chinese groups are similar except that the 515 families have a slightly larger proportion under 25 years of age, 53.5 per cent, as compared with 50 per cent for the 5,255 families. The difference is especially large in the under five group. The 515 families reported 15.2 per cent of their members under five: the 5,255 families, 12.4 per cent. We have not been able to discover any reason for the large proportion of young children in the 515 families except the fact that there were no single-person families in that group and a much smaller proportion of the families had from two to five members, 41 per cent as compared with 51.3 per cent of the 5,255 families.

5. U.S. Census.

8: Lin E-5 (1927)1928 AF12 North China AF12

464 came from Honan, Shansi, and other provinces.

Shantung is one of the most densely populated of our 464 provinces. Even if its inhabitants have not been visited with famine, flood, banditry and warfare in recent years, they have, 166 however, been regularly moving out to other provinces. Many of them go to Manchuria to seek a living; but a goodly number is drawn to wherever labour is needed. Now what the Chiu Ta Factory particularly needs for its salt refining work is exactly such hardworking and industrious people as Shantung supplies. And this explains the presence of a Shantung majority among the workers of the factory. The demand for work by Shantung emigrants is certainly an astonishing phenomenon in this country at present. In February 1927, when the news that two or three new operatives were needed in the factory becames known to the workers, some 400 Shantung people lined up at the Tangku Station, applying for work. Among the Shantung workers, those from Tingchow, Tsaochow and Wuti constituted the great majority.

464 The workers from Chihli come next in number. First, natives of Tangku formed a great number of the skilled workers in the iron workshop and the power house. They were often recruited from the workers of a dockyard on the opposite bank of the river, where they had either received training or working experience. Few natives of Tangku cared to be common labourers at the factory, because they could easily earn a livelihood by being coolies at the wharf or in industries connected with fishing or salt-drying. The demand for wharf labourers and rickshaw coolies has been materially increased since last year when Tangku became a port of North China. Secondly, almost all the carpenters of the factory came from Shen Hsien, Chihli, a place noted for carpentry work. Such districts as Tientsin, Ching-Hai, Yenshan, Tung-Kuang were also represented among the workers, either because of territorial propinquity or of some other reason.

People of the Metropolitan District who can neither endure hardships like the Shantung people nor excel in skilled workman-

8: Lin E-5 (1927)1928 AF12 North China AF12

labourers of the factory are maintained during slack times without causing unemployment among them. The predominance of subsidiary workers, as is shown in Table 16, is because of the fact that, at the time of our investigation, salt production in the factory was very much curtailed on account of the depressed conditions of the trade, and a greater number of labourers engaged in the principal work had to be transferred to do subsidiary work. Among the 86 resident workers, 71 worked eight hours a day. This shows the fact that the eight-hour day is the prevailing system in the factory.

As regards the length of employment of the 86 resident workers it was found that 26 workers have been in the employ from one to three years, 42 workers from four to six years, 17 workers from seven to nine years, and one ten years. This agrees approximately with the result of our investigation concerning the workers of the whole factory.

It may be interesting to find out what had been the occupations of the 86 workers before they came to the factory. They were agricultural workers 51, skilled labourers 9, servants 3, coolies 10, mercantile employees 12, and soldier 1. In the foregoing classification, "agricultural workers" include farmers, tenants and farm hands; "skilled labourers" include the old-type skilled workers, artisans and handicraftsmen; "servants" include office boys. The nature of the other three kinds of occupation is self-explanatory. All these may be consolidated under two classes, viz. (1) Agricultural workers and (2) industrial workers. It is noteworthy that 51 agricultural workers have turned themselves into industrial hands. The reasons for the change of work from the soil to the factory are many, and it seems that natural calamities, like flood and famine, and social disturbances, like banditry and civil war, have contributed to render country sides in various parts of China almost uninhabitable. Large numbers of peasants have, therefore, been compelled to leave their homes and seek a livelihood in towns. Some have migrated to towns with the hope of improving their standard of living, while others have left their homes simply because of unpleasant family relations.

8: Lin E-5 (1927)1928 AF12 North China AF12

wage levels either had no families at Tangku or had them for a period shorter than a year. On the whole the sample may be considered as representative of that class of families in which Chiu Ta workers were main supporters. Besides, if we exclude the new arrivals in 1927, there were in the winter of the preceding year only 90 workers with families in Tangku, of which the 61 familes consituted already two-thirds. If we exclude again the eleven apprentices from consideration, there would remain only 79 families, of which our sample of 61 would constitute three-quarters.

In the analysis of the data, those who did not eat or live at home, or have any share in the family expenses were excluded from our consideration. Sums of money sent by such persons to their homes were considered as "contributions".

Of the 61 working families, 23 migrated from Shantung, 20 from Chihli, 5 from the Metropolitan District, and one from Honan. The remaining 12 were all local families, and of these nine were originally from Shantung or Chihli and established their households there after they had joined the factory.

Thirty two out of the 61 workers, it is found, had been in the employ of the factory from five to eight years, but more than one third of their families were moved to Tangku only for a year or two.

Table 26.—Age Distribution of Workers

Age group	Number of workers	Per cent
Under 20	2	3.3
20-29	18	29.5
30-39	24	39.3
40-49	15	24.6
50-59	—	—
60-69	2	3.3
Total	61	100.0

The age distribution of the workers having families is shown in Table 26. It will be noted that 67 per cent is over 29 and

8: Lin E-5 (1927)1928 AF12 North China AF12

000 with a view to getting some extra pay.

461 In our investigation, workers of a temporary nature or under a contract were excluded. The total number of regular workers of the Pacific Alkali Works at the time of our investigation, was 511, of which six were foremen. They are considered superior to ordinary workers and are often as highly paid as members on 465 the administrative staff. Their monthly wages in the various 124 kinds of work were: iron work, $75.75 (silver.); electrical work, $52.75; casting, $42.75; moulding, $38.75; riveting, $36.75 and carpentry, $24.75. Thus, they were also excluded in our study and there remained 505 workers in the other five classes. Table 41 shows the distribution and percentage of these workers.

Table 41.—Number of Workers in the Factory, by Classes

Class	Number of workers	Per cent
Mechanics	87	17
Firemen	15	2
Assistants	22	5
Apprentices	32	6
Common workers	349	70
Total	505	100

166 Most of the 505 workers came from Chihli and Shantung. 464 On account of the fact that a great majority of the skilled workers were from Tientsin and Tangku, the number of workers from Chihli far exceeded those from Shantung. This is shown in Table 42 on the next page.

466 All affairs concerning workers are in the hands of the administrative department and, based upon reports from engineers and supervisers, a record of merit or demerit is kept of each worker. For the purpose of promoting working efficiency, the department has enforced rules governing rewards and fines. Rewards are of three kinds: (1) medal, (2) money prize and (3) wage increase. The money prize varies from one dollar to 30 dollars. Punishments also take three forms: (1) dismissal,

8: Lin E-5 (1927)1928 AF12 North China AF12

(2) fine and (3) wage reduction. Although chances for getting rewards and punishments are many, yet during these two years, only fines have commonly been inflicted, the amounts being from 10 to 30 cents at a time.

Table 42.—Nativity of Pacific Workers (According to the Factory Record)

	Number of workers	Per cent
Chihli	230	45.5
Shantung	157	31.1
Metropolitan District	24	4.8
Honan	9	1.8
Kwangtung	7	1.4
Hunan	2	0.4
Chekiang	2	0.4
Kiangsu	1	0.2
Anhwei	1	0.2
Unknown	72	14.3
Total	505	100.0

New workers are employed from time to time by the factory. As soon as the news of recruiting workers is known, the old workers usually would introduce any number of their friends for application. The applicants are, first, given a physical examination and, then, a personal interview with the head of the administrative department. If they are qualified at both the examination and the interview, they would be admitted on trial for at least two weeks. When their work proves to be satisfactory, they are then admitted as regular workers and have their wages fixed by the factory authorities. In the meantime, the factory issues a certificate to each on which are printed his name, kind of work and daily wage. According to the regulation, worker's certificates must be renewed every year and any increase in wage should be duly recorded, but this practice has not been followed.

The common worker may be discharged at one week's notice under any of the following conditions: (1) Too weak to do the required work. (2) Absence exceeding 50 days. (3) When a